

Note added in proof: The distribution of *G. aridum* may also be extended inland to the state of Puebla on the basis of the following specimens. PUEBLA: Tecamatlán, C. Pollatzin, *Miranda 2609* (MEXU); Tecuatitlán San Martín, near Tecamatlán, 3000 ft. alt., *Fryxell 759* (ARIX, MEXU, MICH, NA, NY, US), *Fryxell & Bates 918* (BH, MEXU, NA, US).

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LITERATURE CITED

- FRYXELL, P. A. 1965. A further description of *Gossypium trilobum*. *Madroño* 18:113-118.
———, and C. R. PARKS. 1967. *Gossypium trilobum*: an addendum. *Madroño* 19:117-123.

NOTES AND NEWS

RECORDS AND OBSERVATIONS ON A RARE PLANT, *OXALIS LAXA* IN CALIFORNIA. — *Oxalis laxa* H. & A. has previously been reported as sparingly naturalized at Stinson Beach, Marin Co. and near San Andreas, Calaveras Co., California where it has been introduced from Chile (Munz, *A California flora*, 1959). Recent field collections and subsequent investigation of previously undetermined specimens in the Fresno State College Herbarium have revealed several additional populations, some very extensive, outside the range reported in Munz. The new populations are documented by herbarium vouchers filed at Fresno State College Herbarium. My collections have been widely distributed to other institutions.

The sites reported below are centered in an area less than ten miles wide on either side of the San Joaquin River extending both upstream and downstream from the former site of Fort Millerton. All collections were made between 300 and 700 feet elevation. Those sites some distance removed from the river are found in drainage basins of creeks where the plants usually grow on high, dry soil away from streamside. Soil is thin, of decomposed granite, and usually supports sparse vegetation. *Oxalis* at these sites may grow fully exposed to sun or occasionally in dense shade provided by boulders or scattered shrubs of *Ceanothus cuneatus* or *Lupinus albifrons* and trees of *Quercus douglasii*.

Plants grown from seeds taken at the Madera Co. site yielded chromosome counts of $n = 10$ from pollen mother cells squashed in aceto-carmine and proved to be self-compatible, setting abundant seeds when cultivated individually in pots. In this respect the plants are illustrative of the idea proposed by Baker (*Evolution* 9:347-348, 1955) that establishment after long distance dispersal is greatly enhanced if the organism is self compatible. It remains to be seen whether this group of populations is to be regarded as resulting from a separate introduction or whether it is part of a much broader undetected distribution in the sierran foothills ranging southward from the San Andreas site.

Fresno Co.: along the San Joaquin River near Fort Millerton, *Quibell 1158*, April 4, 1929; Temperance Flat east of Friant, *B. Brock 415*, March 19, 1959; along the San Joaquin River 2 miles downstream from Friant Dam, *Field & Munger*, May 1, 1960; along Little Dry Creek near its crossing with Millerton Road 2 miles east of Auberry Road junction, *Weiler 65024*, April 13, 1965.

Madera Co.: near Cottonwood Creek 5 miles north of the San Joaquin River between Friant and North Fork, *Weiler 65007*, March 5, 1965.—JOHN WELLER, Department of Biology, Fresno State College, Fresno.